





W. C. T. U.

THE MIMIC PLANTS  
AND OTHER ANIMALS.

As a Protection—The Jack-o'-Lantern  
Stick and Leaf—The Jugglers  
and Leaf Battery Cautious and  
Interesting Phase.

Years ago an American, who was  
travelling through a small country town. At the  
time it was a small place which had engaged a room  
for a company of conjurers, or native jugglers.  
The company of the performers, and of many  
other people, were in the evening they  
were exhibited, in which a boy was in-  
volved; another was shot of into space;  
and a remarkable man, who the fol-  
lowing trick was reserved for the  
morning. A large tree was placed  
about a foot in diameter, around  
the spectators stood. When all was  
over, a spokesman of the party ex-  
plained that the tree was the mimic tree;  
that it had been made by the conjurers  
for the purpose of making the audience  
think that the tree was the mimic tree.  
This, to the strangers from the far  
west, would seem impossible, but they  
illustrate the fact before their eyes.  
The conjurers produced some boxes, in  
which were shown some large and remark-  
able butterflies of the southern jungles.  
The boxes were handed to the American with  
the request that he should examine the  
butterflies and the creatures. This he did,  
and he found the attractive insect rose, flew about  
the boxes, and then disappeared. Ten  
batteries were released in this way,  
all setting off in a variety of ways, and be-  
cause they were lost in wonder at  
the sight and fully convinced that the  
conjurers were a naturalist, saw through  
the trick and appreciated the cunning  
of the conjurers. The most remarkable  
of Nature's economy—protection by  
this butterfly is a very common one.  
When they fly, the English  
make a most brilliant display of  
color, and the butterflies are so  
lovely that it once again upon certain  
blossoms the branches, and it seems to  
be a part of the tree. The wings are  
white, and the veins are a bright  
color. The stem of the leaf. Alto-  
gether, the butterfly is so beautiful  
that the purpose for which it is in-  
volved in the mimicry of the leaves  
of the tree has been taken advantage  
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"The Times" has a larger bona fide circulation than any other newspaper published in Southern California.

POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

The Postmaster-General orders an increased force in postoffices in Southern California. Surveyor Timlin of San Francisco says the charges of opium frauds are not substantiated. Arrest of Tascott's accomplice in the murder of Snell.

Russell's demands in regard to Red Bull. Yuba and Sutter county authorities object to a Congressional investigation of hydraulic mining. Important circuit issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Foul play charged in the case of the lost vessel "Red Bull".

New York Anti-Slavery League calls a conference. Heavy defalcation at New Orleans. Work before the coming session of the Dominion. Parliament. Utah's application for admission heard by the Senate Committee on Territories. An embalmment case at Marysville. The Indian Valley tragedy.

Canada excited over the fisheries treaty. The Alaska starving to death in Northwest Territory. Sale of a rich copper mine in Arizona. Uneasiness in English political circles.

The new "Presto" perfecting press, manufactured by R. Hoe & Co. for THE TIMES, will be in full operation on Wednesday, February 22d, and can then be inspected by our friends, the public, who are cordially invited to call between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

GER. VANDEVER is keeping the Postmaster-General on the anxious seat.

A wool company has been incorporated in San Diego, with half a million dollars capital. Something similar should be undertaken in this city.

Dr. Mackenzie has protested against the course of treatment pursued by the German doctors in the case of the Crown Prince. Meanwhile the Prince's condition grows daily more critical.

An excursion consisting of nearly 100 persons will arrive here from the East in a day or two. Eastern people are evidently determined to see for themselves the bottom facts—or the bottomless facts—about this country.

We believe that a government telegraph service is a good thing, but it is fearful to contemplate such a service under charge of the present postal administration. By all means, let the question be shelved until we are able to secure a half-way decent postal service.

There would be ample correspondent of the Express, whose quotation from Erickman and Chastrian in support of the novel question gives a faithful picture of France during the revolution, and wants to know why small-pox has diminished. There is another book, fully as graphic as the one quoted, entitled "A History of the Great Plague in London," written by a man named Defoe. This plague, which scourged Europe so terribly every few years, for centuries, in common with "spotted fever" and many other now unknown diseases, has disappeared. Have they, too, been removed by vaccination? Epidemic diseases come and go, attain great virulence and gradually disappear, to be supplanted by others. It is the same with insect pests, as any old agriculturist knows. Nothing appears to be stationary in Nature, except the ideas of medical schools. To attribute the decrease of small-pox to vaccination is just as reasonable as it would be to attribute the decrease of the plague to the increase of diphtheria, or that every one who recovers under medical care gets well on account of the drugs he is given, and not in spite of them.

## The Great Southwest.

One of the most comprehensive and valuable articles that have ever been published on the wonderful development of the Southwest is that of ex-Gov. Lionel A. Sheldon, Jr. in this issue of THE TIMES. It treats, primarily, upon the systemization of the railroads forming the great southwestern system, and gives also a clear and graphic description of the great trade districts tributary to those systems.

The writer commences by showing how railway systems have hitherto been constructed mainly within specific territories bounded by natural physical objects, such as great rivers and mountain ranges. The immense growth of business in our leading trade centers has, however, caused these natural boundaries to be frequently disregarded by the various systems, when tempted by valuable outside districts. The southwestern system begins at the Mississippi River (which is generally recognized as the line of demarcation between the East and West), extending to the Pacific Ocean on the west and the northern boundary of the Republic of Mexico on the south. As Gov. Sheldon truly remarks, the districts tributary to the system are at present attracting more attention and receiving more immigration and development than any other portion of the United States.

The three railway systems which now, or will shortly, control the bulk of the transportation of the Southwest are the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific. There are also some independent lines which may or may not be absorbed by these systems. Of these the most prominent are the Texas and Pacific, the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas, and the Port Worth and Denver.

Gov. Sheldon gives a very interesting sketch of the origin, growth and characteristic features of all these roads. Of the three main systems, he shows that the evidence of New England ability and energy is well displayed in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, which is essentially a Boston institution. It is well constructed and maintained and spares no money or trouble to serve its patrons as cheaply as the Missouri Pacific, commonly known as the Gould system, is somewhat of a New York institution, though not identified with that city to the same extent that the Atchison is with Boston. There is little doubt that this system will shortly be extended from Denver through Salt Lake City to Los Angeles and San Pedro, thus giving the Angel City a third transcontinental line. The third system—the Southern Pacific—is a California achievement. It was designed for long hauls, as it passes through much non-productive country. Should the commerce of Southern California continue to grow as it has done in the last two years, the writer ventures his opinion that some of the more powerful and ambitious railway systems of the Northwest will extend their lines to the Pacific Ocean, running between existing ones.

Coming to the great trade districts tributary to the southwestern systems the article deals with Texas, Mexico, the Rocky Mountain region and Southern California. In Texas railways have been built too rapidly to be remunerative, except in few instances. Generally there has been loss, and in some cases it has been serious. The productions and business of Texas are not equal to those of most other sections east of the Rocky Mountains of equal area. Stock and cotton are the chief products. In one-half of the State it takes from ten to fifteen acres to produce one beef, while on an average an acre of land yields not more than 200 to 400 pounds of cotton. Texas is a whole does not produce sufficient wheat and corn to supply its own population. A large part of the State suffers from drought. In the eastern part there is some timber of indifferent quality, but it is rapidly disappearing. The State is almost entirely destitute of water power and thus far very little coal has been discovered. Its facilities, therefore, for manufacturing are quite circumscribed. There is an abundance of excellent iron ore, which might be utilized if cheap fuel can be obtained. The State must ever rely chiefly on agriculture and pasturage, and can therefore never sustain a very dense population. As a consequence the railroads which traverse the State have to depend largely on their through business.

Mexico is supposed to have from ten to eleven millions of people. Its foreign commerce amounts to between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000. Before American railroads were built into the country Great Britain controlled the commerce of Mexico. The control of the Mexican foreign commerce is of great importance to this country. The sentiment of the Mexican people has been growing more liberal of late, and there is a more friendly feeling between the two countries. At present the American lines are located so as to reach two-thirds of the territory and more than one-half the population of that country.

Referring to the Rocky Mountain region, Gov. Sheldon remarks that this section is generally known as the "American Desert," has no natural resources and attractions that is generally believed and the time is not remote when its population and production will exceed the anticipations of the most sanguine. More water will be produced under the pressure of necessity and its preservation will be better provided for. The soil is generally fertile and the climate salubrious.

Southern California is treated of by the writer at considerable length. As he remarks, the fact that these railway systems have all sought a terminus on the Pacific Coast in the southwest corner indicates that there must be something of uncommon importance there. Especially in California and Los Angeles is the chosen point at which

these lines all meet, and where their competition is the most energetic.

Gov. Sheldon first deals with the disadvantages of Southern California, for of course it has a few or it would not be a portion of the earth. The greatest disadvantage, he considers, to be the scarcity of fuel, and next to that the comparatively small supply of water. Fuel will be obtained by the utilization of petroleum and the building of railroads to sections where coal abounds. Gov. Sheldon might have added that there is nothing to discourage the hope that we may be able to find coal of good quality and in considerable quantities in the southern part of the State. Already some is being mined and no systematic prospecting for that or any other mineral has yet been undertaken. Regarding the water supply, the writer shows that the geology of the country indicates that artesian water may be obtained in abundance—an indication which has been verified in numerous cases. Then there are vast stores of water in our mountains which are constantly being tapped. Old residents of this section are constantly surprised by the discovery of a plentiful water supply in places which were supposed to be entirely devoid of the life-giving fluid.

As to the merits and advantages of this section, Gov. Sheldon draws a very appreciative and flattering picture. He says that the scenery, the climate and bracing air are graphically described. Living—at least outside of the cities—is as cheap as in any other part of the country. Corn and barley are raised in abundance. Our fruits and wines are celebrated the world over. Very few sections of the United States are capable of sustaining so dense a population. Tourists will come for our scenery, climate and luxuries, and men of wealth to build themselves winter homes. Then there is the traffic that comes from the sea from Asia, Australia and the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Regarding this feature of our commercial importance Gov. Sheldon says:

"The future will disclose whether the harbors of Southern California are, or will be, made sufficiently commodious to attract and command oceanic traffic. Should what seems practicable and probable be realized, and should the railroads which connect these rail lines be located, from the sea to the mountains, will become the busiest part of the Nation, and all the vast regions of the Pacific will soon become unbroken cities of residences."

Touching on the possible inflation of values in some directions, the writer justly concludes that this is merely an effect of our wonderful growth, and will correct itself without any serious disaster, such as might be expected to occur were our claims not well founded upon solid resources. Gov. Sheldon seems to have thoroughly grasped the situation in this section of the country. His masterly review should be widely read in the Eastern States, where so many false reports are being circulated by those who do not know the facts or who, knowing, choose to misrepresent them.

John Sherman.

The interesting sketch of John Sherman as a "possible President," which we reproduce this morning from the North American Review for November, 1887, will be read with more than usual attention at the present moment, when the subject of it is the most prominent man now before the country in connection with the Republican nomination for President.

The writer is evidently intimately acquainted with the career and character of the great statesman. Briefly stated, his availability as a candidate is summed up as follows: He will avoid antagonisms, possesses great ability, long experience, practical conservative statesmanship, an intimate knowledge of all the interests of the country, a thorough acquaintance with the people and resources of every State, with the workings of our dual system of government in all departments and in their relations to each other and to foreign nations. The writer says:

"He is available because he has the highest order of executive ability, is efficient and profound in all that fits a man to be President, and has a record unblemished and integrity unassailable. His popularity has been maintained without a failure. Though never a Democrat, he was four times elected a Representative in Congress, and a district always previously strongly Democratic."

There are a very large number of intelligent Americans who believe, with the author of this article, that the nomination of John Sherman will insure success and restore the Government to the Republican party.

A DISPATCH from Washington says that Chairman Mills has promised the tariff bill within five days. It is understood that the bill puts wool on the free list, and reduces considerably the duties on woolen goods, especially the cheaper kinds.

In Providence 125 more drinking places have been established under the prohibitory system than existed under the license law. This is the testimony of the Providence Journal, the most influential and conservative paper in Rhode Island.

SAN DIEGO wants a competing transcontinental line, and talks of offering a million dollars to the company that will bring them into connection with one. That is a large sum, in gold coin—much larger than twice that amount on paper.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST.

Wendall Easton is visiting San José. D. Bayless of Los Angeles is in San Francisco. Donald Mackley, ex-president of the Portland Board of Trade, is making a trip through California.

Charles White, the well-known publisher of San Francisco, has been sent to the Stockton Insane Asylum.

Horse Davis, president elect of the University of California, is to be inaugurated on University Charter Day, March 23d.

Lieut. J. J. Brier, now executive officer of the Irons at Mare Island, will, it is stated, soon be ordered to the command of the survey steamer Hatter.

First Lieut. Gilbert Cotton, First Artillery, has been detailed as recruiting officer at the Presidio, vice First Lieut. Clermont L. Best Jr., relieved.

## BENSON'S RETURN.

He Goes to Jail in Default of Heavy Bail.

Surveyor Timlin Thinks There is Nothing in the Opium Scandal.

Dr. Josselyn Convicted of Conspiracy to Commit Murder.

An Ex-Corrupt Sent to San Quentin for Twenty-Five Years for Robbing Another Crook Gets a Heavy Sentence—Bay District Cases.

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Real Estate—Walteria.

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—AN ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND RESORT!—

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CHEAP HOMES!      RICH FARMS!

Pure Air and Delightful Scenery!

In this glorious California, each location claims superiority over all the others, and each has some advantages the others have not. In no one place do the powers that be combine all the excellence and variety of California in one space as it does in WALTERIA.

It is situated 18 miles southwest of Los Angeles, three miles from Redondo Beach and one and a half miles from the ocean. The townsite is located at the base and on the Pa's Verdes hills. The country for miles around presents a most beautiful and ever-changing panorama. It faces the northeast and west, and one never tires watching the effects of nature's forces on land and water. In the west we see Redondo in its future greatness and prosperity. Santa Monica Bay, with Santa Monica nestling 'neath the mountain which forms the background of our picture in that direction. On the north, after the city has passed over the intervening valley, we see Los Angeles, with the foothills of Pasadena and the Sierra Madre Mountains for a background, with Old Baldy and the San Bernardino Mountains with their snow-capped summits in the far distance. On the east we see San Pedro Bay and Long Beach, with many flourishing and pleasant settlements dotted here and there. All unite in making WALTERIA the pleasantest of resorts, as well as a most attractive place for homes.

Meadow Park, of which WALTERIA is a subdivision, is divided into blocks of two and a half five, ten and twenty acres, suitable for small fruit farms, making a pleasant home for one of moderate means, or an excellent opportunity for speculation. Building material will be furnished at first cost, as brick and lime are now being burnt on the premises, and lumber can be had at Redondo. Direct railroad communication will be had with Redondo and Los Angeles, making the distance no disadvantage.

**A LIMITED NUMBER OF CHOICE LOTS WILL BE SOLD ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:**

One-fourth cash, one-fourth on June 1st, provided a car line has been built and in operation, or as soon after as said line has been built between WALTERIA and Redondo, and the balance on the first day of December, 1888,

Provided water has been piped to the lots, or as soon after as water has been piped to said lots.

Lots vary in price, according to size and location, from \$150 to \$300. Size of lots, 25x125, 50x100, 50x162 and 50x200. 60, 76 and 100 foot avenues; 20-foot alleys.

**Only Three Hundred Lots to be Sold at Present Prices**

All parties who desire to build can have their time payments extended to suit their own convenience, at 8 per cent. annual interest. The fact of this tract being put on the market at the above prices, in advance of the Santa Fe R., which is now being constructed to this point, is a guarantee that with its completion prices must double within 60 days. Call early and make a selection.

**CUDDY & McCURDY REAL ESTATE DEALERS**

Sole Agents, No. 16 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**Real Estate.**

**TEN BIG BUYS!**

**FOR 10 WHOLE DAYS ONLY**

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Strict investigation solicited, for we know where we sell.

**SOLID GOLD COIN.**

Coupled with ability and integrity, will always bring satisfactory results.

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**READ THE WHOLE STORY, THEN GAVE.**

\$125 per acre, 100 acres near Burbank.

\$110 per acre, 260 acres in Ontario.

\$40 per acre, 3000 acres at Covina.

\$35 per acre, 3000 acres at Murietta.

\$10 per acre, 4000 acres at Tulare.

\$250 per acre, 10 acres blockout San Fernando.

\$20,000 for 10 acres and improvements in th

Real Estate.

# THE OLINDA RANCH.

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## FERTILE FARMS AND BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES.

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The finest portion of this ranch, surrounding the Booming Town of CARLTON, has been subdivided into lots of from one to twenty acres each, which are now on sale at first prices, being

### FROM \$100 PER ACRE UPWARD.

Three-fourths of the town of Carlton was sold in 30 days, and prices have advanced 400 per cent. This acreage will rise in the same proportion. This land is some of the most fertile in the Santa Ana Valley and is highly improved and now producing a great variety of fine fruits, grain, alfalfa, etc. Ample supply of water for irrigation and domestic use.

The Anaheim, Olinda & Pomona R. R., now building, gives direct communication with Los Angeles and the sea. Hotel and Water Works in course of construction; also a \$50,000 plant to develop the immense deposits of

Asphaltum and Oil on the north line of this ranch.

\$27,500 for 26 acres, Arlington Heights.  
\$20,000 for 20 acres at The Palma.

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**BEAUTIFUL MELROSE LOTS!**

The Best Residence Lots in Los Angeles  
for \$400 and \$500 each.

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Carlton, situated in the midst of this ranch, is rapidly taking its place as an important town, and is preparing for electric lights, newspaper, bank and business buildings in addition to those already built and in constant course of construction. The principal boulevard is to be paved throughout with asphaltum, making a handsome drive through the town and ranch.

The products of the Olinda Ranch cannot be excelled. Samples on exhibition at the company's office, 41 South Fort street. Join the daily excursion to fertile Olinda. Trains leave at 9:30 a.m., returning at 3:45 p.m.

—FURTHER PARTICULARS, MAPS, ETC., AT OFFICE OF—

**THE OLINDA RANCH COMPANY**

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS! THE OLINDA RANCH COMPANY,

The Grandest Suburb of Los Angeles  
 Maps now ready at our office.  
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 A Few Waverly Lots from Original  
 Owners. Please call at

MAURICE CLARK, GEO. W. PARSONS, Agents,  
41 South Fort Street, Los Angeles, California.

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First Grand Excursion!

McCARTHY'S First Grand Excursion!

California Land Office,  
22 W. FIRST STREET.  
**ARLINGTON**  
**HEIGHTS.**

TO FAIR ALOSTA!  
Sale of 100 Beautiful Lots in Le Mar's Addition to Alosta and Glendora!  
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

THESE BEAUTIFUL LOTS ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR SERIES OF 25 LOTS EACH, AND WILL BE sold at a uniform price of \$225 each. Six handsome 5-room cottages will be given to purchasers of lots in this beautiful town. Excursions will be run weekly, beginning with the photo date. Prizes will be given the winners.

**Best Magnificent View in the Vicinity  
of Los Angeles.**  
—  
**350 Elegant Lots at Acre  
Prices on Liberal Terms.**  
—

**JOINT TRIP**, including tree lunch, El ALHOTA has ordered 4 fowls; a \$50.00 hotel; a \$125.00 schoolhouse; three healthy church  
 nation, tree of which have buildings; a weekly newspaper; eleven miles of streets along with the beautiful pepper tree; an abundant  
 supply of pure mountain water; 2.7 mile soil; perfect climate and 5.0 SALAD.  
**JOIN THE EXCURSION!** See the prettiest town in Southern California. Buy a lot and draw a house worth \$1500 for \$25.

— FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, —  
**21 NORTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.,**  
 — OR TO THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES: —  
**WILSON & RICHARDSON, Pasadena; MORRIS & WILDE, Monrovia**

Marriage will leave our office at 9 o'clock every morning.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.	Unclassified.
Pure water and street cars guaranteed.	TATUM & BOWEN	FINE CARRIAGES	100 N. 1st St. N. W.

Marriage will leave our office at 9 o'clock  
every morning.  
Pure water and street cars guaranteed.

ELEGANT NEW MAP JUST OUT.

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**ARLINGTON HEIGHTS CO.,**  
O. L. LIVESEY, AGENT,  
At McCarthy's California Land Office,

<p align="center"><b>Unclassified.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TATUM &amp; BOWEN,</b></p> <p align="center">—IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—</p> <p align="center"><b>MACHINERY.</b></p> <p>Steam Engines, Steel and Iron Boilers, Planing Mill Outfits and Mechanics' Tools a specialty.</p> <p>Albany Compound and Lubricating Oils, Etc.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Unclassified.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>FINE CARRIAGES.</b></p> <p align="center">NEW PLAN, NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.</p> <p align="center">236 to 238</p> <p align="center">North Los Angeles St.</p> <p>The new firm, under the management of Messrs. H. O. Hanna and H. G. Bristol, offers great inducements to the trade. The greatest bonus of having the largest stock and truly variety and the cheapest prices, quality being considered, is offered in Southern California.</p>	<p align="center"><b>Unclassified.</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Joe Poheim, The Tailor.</b></p> <p align="center">Makes the best-fitting clothes in the State at</p> <p align="center"><b>25 PER CENT. LESS</b></p> <p align="center">Than any other house on the Pacific Coast.</p> <p>I have cut down the prices on the goods on which no other house on the Pacific Coast can touch, and my customers are</p>
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NO. 28 WEST FIRST STREET,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NO. 28 WEST FIRST STREET,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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**REMOVAL.**

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**F. F. Heinzeman, Druggist and Chemist,**  
— HAS REMOVED TO —  
**NO. 26 TEMPLE STREET,**  
Opposite County 1st Collector's office, one  
door above Quaker Restaurant.  
**TELEPHONE NO. 80.**

No. 3 & Co's Circular Saws, Eastern Leather  
Belting and Mill Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

No. 84 and 86 Fremont Street,  
DONAHUE BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE -  
NICE HOME CHEAP.

New house, six rooms, bathroom, parlor,  
closets, etc.; standing on nearly half an acre  
of land, highly improved, commanding  
fine mountain view; 300 feet from street and  
45 minutes from center of city; windmill,  
house and tank, best chickens - broods  
etc.; small fruits for family use, call at one  
MILWAUKEE AVENUE, room 4, Schu-  
macher Block, 7 1/2 N. Spring st.

for sale.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,  
EXPRESS WAGONS, FARM WAGONS,  
CARTS AND BUCKBOARD.

J. W. Calkins Carriage Co.

WHEN YOU OPEN A PACKAGE OF

**GYPSY QUEEN**  
CIGARETTES

Notice the delicate odor, the superiority of  
workmanship, and the exquisite aroma from  
the lighted cigarette.

ALBERT MAU & Co., Sole Agents  
343 N. Main St.

ordered larges no where else to be obtained,  
and guaranteed a "100" and full satisfaction  
in all respects, all my work being done by the  
best workmen. I never fail to please my  
customers, and where full satisfaction is not given  
money will be returned. Don't forget where the  
biggest bargains are to be obtained.

**JOE POHEIM,**  
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Nos. 303 Montgomery, 724 Market, and 1120 and  
1112 Market sts., San Francisco, and  
368 N. Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

**THE W. H. PERRY**  
LUMBER AND CO.'S  
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL  
Commercial Street.







... T. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
... is one of the best physical  
... west of the Mississippi  
... sound financially, and is

This is commonly known as the Gould system. That Jay Gould and his friends have a controlling interest in it has never been denied. This system may be said to be a New York institution, and it probably is not a pet of that city, but it is a pet of the country, and has so many schemes and enterprises under its management that it is impossible there cannot be any one thing of pre-eminent importance. Though little known to the masses, it is the most important system in the metropolis of the Missouri Pacific system. The trunk on which this system is ingrafted, and from which it takes its rise, is the Missouri Pacific proper, extending from St. Louis to Kansas City, and thence northward to Omaha. This system has the harmonious and friendly relations with the other lines of the country, and it is continuous line of its own from St. Louis through Southern Kansas to Pueblo, and under an arrangement with the Denver and Rio Grande,

the outcome. So far as producing for the benefit of mankind is concerned, the white man is entitled to his share, as well as there are those, and they are numerous, who affect to believe that the red men are entitled to the exclusive use of the land that stretches to the whole continent, because their ancestors having been wafted hither in skiffs from Asia by the winds of the sea, or because they were the first to have come to the coast, or that they have come to this country first in those or some other ways, they are entitled to more rights than the aborigines, and they are entitled, notwithstanding these aborigines have never done anything to earn a living for themselves, to take from them the "sweet of the face" beyond the pale of civilization, and bring it to the market of spontaneous growth. This territory ought not to remain a solitude of balmy air and floral beauty for the idle benefit of a few unappreciating and indolent Indians, when it could be

Mexico and Southern California. They are comparatively new fields, and protected by legal barriers, sensible and practicable ways, and so as to enable them to share the commerce of their important markets. The Gulf and Missouri Pacific are sharply in competition from Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis in nearly every part of the western Pacific, but in the southwestern Pacific, not to the north of New Orleans, they are not rivals of the Missouri Pacific, nor the latter in a favorable position to participate in the traffic from the Northwest. As merchandise is carried to the Pacific coast by the Atlantic seaboard by rail to and through the southwestern cities, as well as by mail and steamship lines to New York, it is not to the extent that such merchandise is consumed at points which are common to them, and the Southern Pacific is in a position to engage, by means of connecting lines, in traffic from Clif-

as possible should be added to the country which is local. The geographical position of Mexico is such that it is necessary to cross her whether they are to go into the United States or to return into Mexico or to a connection with the water lines of the Gulf of Mexico or the Coast of Central America. This is a great advantage, as it secures immediate and conspicuousness to the country in interstate, transcontinental and international commerce. There are numerous commercial centers in Mexico of local consequence, and but few which seek to engage in trade with the United States. The principal commercial contacts of Mexico are with the United States and Europe. The population of Mexico is supposed to be 10,000,000 or 11,000,000. It is not guess-work at best, for the census has not been taken, even of the people in the capital in a century. Little is known of the domestic commerce of the country, and the statistics touching her external trade are meagre.

of ten mining is a failure, still men are attracted to it for its very hazards. Stock and bonds are sold, everything either by way of purchase, or at least taxation, is profitable to the few, but the ingress of others has increased the supply, and the market has become a matter of serious concern. Immigration, from the natural course of events, must hereafter be more largely for the purpose of permanent settlement, and the soil wherever practicable, and the adoption of more economical and better methods in stock raising, and the water power of the country, under the pressure of necessity, and its preservation will be better provided for. The future is generally bright for the climate. It will sustain in comfort considerable population, and its productions will contribute appreciably to the commerce of the country. Railway companies whose lines have been built







**JOHN SHERMAN.**  
**THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW** for January, 1911, printed, under the title of "Possible Presidents," the following strong, clear, comprehensive and just sketch of the public character and political character of the statesmanlike and statesmanlike Senator John Sherman.

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chance colleges; the eight-hour law of June 28, 1898; the act of May 18, 1897, to prevent the evasion of the act of June 27, 1894, to create the Bureau of Labor, and the joint resolution of August 21, 1896, as to prison labor.

His position will enable him to carry out the policy of the United States, as set forth in the New York, New Jersey, New York, Indiana and Nevada.

Second—Mr. Sherman can carry more votes of colored citizens than any other candidate.

His opposition to slavery extension antedates the organization of the Republican party. He has done as much for the colored citizen as any other living statesman for human freedom, for equal civil and political rights, and for the intellectual and moral advancement of the colored race.

The Missouri compromise was repealed in 1854 for the purpose of carrying slavery into Kansas. Election frauds, intimidation, violence and murder were among the means employed to secure this object. At the age of 31 Mr. Sherman was elected in a strong Democratic district a representative to Congress.

On the 20th of March, 1856, a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the slavery outrages in Kansas, and Mr. Sherman, though in his first term, was placed on it. He wrote the able report made to the House July 1, 1856.

—The first great document on the subject in Congress—secured, in its varied results, freedom to Kansas, and gave to the Republican party success in the election of 1860. He gave his potential influence in favor of all the great measures for freedom, including the "Wilmot proviso," the act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the proclamation of emancipation, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and the act to carry them into effect.

During the war he was among the first to advocate the enlistment of colored citizens as soldiers.

In 1865 President Johnson attempted to reconstruct State governments in the South under proclamations denying to colored citizens the right to vote. Congress denied his power; the House passed a bill to reorganize loyal State governments; Mr. Sherman offered a substitute which, over the President's veto, became the first reconstruction act of March 2, 1867.

He was the author of the first act of Congress which gave colored citizens the right to vote. To this measure, his example and his fruits, and thus the nation has owed the colored citizen is indebted for his right to vote.

During the Ku-Klux outrages on colored citizens, President Grant asked Congress to give him enlarged powers to protect them. For this purpose the "Force Bill" was introduced into Congress in 1871, but was defeated. The colored citizens have never ceased to feel that they were abandoned to a cruel fate by the Republicans who aided the Democrats in defeating the bill.

He is now in advance of all others in demanding that "in States where free, orderly elections for representatives in Congress cannot be had, Congress shall enact laws for elections with protection to citizens."

He is "in favor of aiding the States in the education of illiterate children by liberal appropriations of public money" by Congress.

In March last, while stopping at a hotel in Alabama whose proprietor would not permit colored citizens to stay, he immediately left it and went to one where he received them with the utmost courtesy.

He can carry Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and other States, all of which are not acceptable to the colored citizens might lose. Give them Sherman, and they will preserve the jewel of liberty in the household of their friends.

Third—Mr. Sherman will command the united support of the Republicans, and of many conservative Democrats in the Southern States.

A large body of men were in the Confederate service who accept the results of the war, demand a "free ballot and a fair count," desire the annihilation of the war to cease, and who are as available as any citizen doubt whether gratitude, duty and interest do not require us to place at the helm of the world's greatest living financier? Nominate him and every business man will feel secure. The Germans, distinguished for their advocacy of honest money, whether Republicans or Democrats, these and others will rally to his support. He can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States, which will make Republican success certain. Is it wise to hazard the result with any other candidate?

Fifth—Mr. Sherman will command the support of those interested in the protection and increase of the American commercial marine.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation constitute the four pillars of our prosperity.

Mr. Sherman is in full sympathy with the policy of commercial expansion, by legislation and treaty stipulations. As early as March 7, 1871, he introduced into the Senate "a bill to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and Japan, and the countries of Asia." On December 11, 1883, he introduced a "bill for the encouragement of commerce between the United States and the Empire of Brazil." February 8, 1889, he introduced another bill on the same subject. He is now chairman of a joint committee of the two houses in regard to exposing the two to be held in Washington for the purpose of more intimate relations with the South American States. He is also chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, having charge of similar questions.

The whole country is interested in the increase of our commercial marine, to save the money we now pay to foreign ship-owners, to give employment to sailors, to build new ships, and thus give employment to men, and make a market for our agricultural products and the timber of our forests.

Sixth—Mr. Sherman will command the cordial support of the soldiers.

He took his seat in the Senate March 28, 1891. The attack on Ft. Sumter in April precipitated the war. In April he tendered his services to Gen. Patterson with two Ohio regiments at Harrisburg, with which he served as aide-de-camp without pay until the expiration of Congress in 1893.

He has not encountered antagonism from the civil service reformers; his position never has been aimed at by them. His nomination would secure a

vote which will insure success in New York.

Tenth—Mr. Sherman will command the solid support of the Republicans of the Pacific Coast and the mining regions.

The people of California, Oregon and Nevada are opposed to the admission of Chinese laborers. For some time their coming was not opposed; it was rather encouraged, until its injurious tendency was ascertained. Some eminent statesmen, fearing the effect on the commerce of violating treaty stipulations with China, did not approve measures in Congress to restrict immigration until our treaties could be modified. Accordingly, two treaties were made with China—one in relation to immigration, one commercial, which had the support of Mr. Sherman. He is earnestly opposed to such immigration. He voted for the act of July 5, 1884, to prevent it. He subsequently reported back to the Senate another bill for the same purpose.

Nevada and other States are largely interested in silver mining. The demonetization of silver, or a limitation in amount as to the legal tender quality of silver coin, would impair the value of silver mines, diminish labor therein, and so the market furnished thereby. The debtor class would suffer if, because it would enhance gold, the only remaining coin with which to pay debts. The same interests which require bi-metallic money here insist on treaty arrangements with other nations to preserve it there. Demonstration in Europe would destroy foreign demand for silver coin for which our people want a market. Mr. Sherman has always favored silver coinage, and the presentation of a legal tender quality. His resumption act of January 14, 1876, made a legal tender. He made a speech in the Senate in favor of investigating the complaint that the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans declined to receive silver dollars and issue certificates therefor as required by law. He favored the issue of sufficient metal therefor to make their commercial value equal to gold coins of the same denomination. He favored the several international monetary conferences with foreign nations to retain bi-metallic money, and on December 7, 1887, introduced a resolution into the Senate directing the Secretary of State to furnish the correspondence in response to the international monetary conference held in France in June and July, 1887.

England is one of the nations which limits the legal tender capacity of silver to 40s. The result is, our silver coins as such will not buy products in that country. With a view to secure an international ratio Mr. Sherman, on the 24th of January, 1876, introduced a resolution into the Senate adopted June 7th, "proposing a convention to secure uniformity in coins and money between the United States and Great Britain."

Eleventh—Mr. Sherman has been and is the earnest and efficient advocate of all the great purposes and measures of the Republican party.

He gave his support to legislation declaring that "all naturalized citizens, while in foreign countries, shall receive the protection of our Government, the same as that afforded to citizens of the United States."

He has supported all measures in Congress for the advancement of agricultural interests.

He has favored all measures to make cheap transportation for stock and farm products.

He is in advance of all great statesmen on one subject requiring attention.

The Republican doctrine is, that those industries should be protected which by protection can be sufficiently developed to supply our wants. Such protection does not ultimately enhance the cost, because home competition has always secured products cheaper than imports. Protective duties on raw sugar have thus far failed to develop the cane sugar industry sufficiently to supply our wants, and the result is, that the duty on sugar is in some measure a tax on the consumer. The value of sugar and molasses imported in the fiscal year 1888 was \$70,732,320; the duty collected \$51,766,923; our annual consumption of foreign and domestic sugar is about 40 pounds per head of population. Thus we are paying large sums to other countries for sugar, and they buy but little of our products. The present duty on sugar, if continued, will for a time be an enormous burden on consumers, and yet it would be unjust to the Louisiana and other planters who have invested money on the faith of protection to abandon them to destruction. Free trade in sugar, with no inducement to increase our sugar product, would prevent the further development of cane sugar, and destroy the sorghum-sugar and beet-sugar industries, and the production of glucose from corn. But experiments in the new "diffusion process" of extracting saccharine from sorghum, conducted at Ft. Scott by Mr. Coleman, the efficient Commissioner of Agriculture, show that 98 per cent. of saccharine can now be extracted from sorghum and cane sugar, being 28 per cent. more than by former methods.

Mr. Sherman has said:

"There should be a decided reduction in the tariff on sugar, and then a bounty should be placed on the sugar which is directly consumed to prevent the production of all the sugar in the United States that our people can consume, and save the best soil in the world for the sugar beet and sorghum cane, covering almost limitless acres. We ought to produce all the sugar we consume, and we may reasonably do so by a judicious tariff and liberal bounties to producers."

Mr. Sherman is emphatically the farmers' candidate, a class of intelligent voters, comprising 54 per cent. of all, and whose industry is the basis of all others.

His nomination will insure success, and restore the Government to the party which has a grander record than any that has lived since the adoption of the Constitution.

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## WOMAN AND HOME.

**HUMAN SUNSHINE ON HOME AND SOCIAL LIFE.**

Some Choice Recipes—We Cannot Live to Ourselves and Live Well. The Effects of Sun-like Sunshine—Home Entertaining.

I was in a little cottage the other day that was quite upon a new plan. It was not a large house—only six rooms—but with the exception of the kitchen all of the rooms could be thrown into one, making a large, well-lighted and delightful whole. I am quite in favor of these many-roomed open room arrangements, with the wide open spaces hung with heavy portieres.

For one thing, they are healthier than small rooms; then they are more cheerful, giving you general sunshine, and finally, they make possible the giving of pleasant, little receptions to one's friends on a larger scale than if the rooms could not be thus thrown together.

Of course I am, talking just now of small houses. Large and pretentious houses, built for society people, are not looking in the convenience needed for entertaining. But by studying the arrangement of cottages, and making the most of the devices at command in these modern times, even small houses may be made to open their doors to many guests, and extend a pleasant and hospitable welcome.

For myself, I am not fond of gay gatherings given simply because society expects them of you. But I do like pleasant evenings with friends where there is congeniality of tastes, and sympathy of thought and of purpose. I do not like an isolated home life. It is not good for any one. We need to mix with the world, to share the thoughts of others, to have our intelligence quickened by coming in contact with other minds, and to have the life of home all that it should be.

It is a happy thing for the children to meet under the parental roof with people of refinement and culture, and to become in this way familiar with the world's great movements and its best social life. The home life should not be so sequestered and exclusive. If it is so, the mental growth, if there be any, will be warped and one-sided. It will be narrow and it will be in addition more easily controlled by prejudice, and there will be found that tendency, which is alleged to be peculiarly feminine, to gossip, which of all debasing tendencies is among the worst.

I remember very well a surprise that came to me in my younger days. A gentleman, a relative of mine, married for his second wife a woman who had been most carefully "brought up." She had not been allowed to go much into society, but she should learn something. She had even been almost wholly educated at home, and she was a finished scholar, and thorough in all of the branches which make up a liberal education. I thought, whatever else the lady may lack, she will at least have one virtue, she will not be given to gossip, which, of all things, I most heartily detested. But never in my more thoroughly mistaken. Thrown with her intimately, I found that with all her intellectual attainments she knew nothing of the art of conversation. She was anxious to be of service, but without some controversial subject was broached, talk she could not, only as she retailed the most trivial gossip about her home life and that of her neighbors. This was the pitiable result of the narrow life which she had led. She had nothing in common with the world about her. The shade of her sympathy extended about the fireside, and there was another circle of interest which took in the beaten of Asia, Africa and the Isles of the sea, but there was none drawing her into beautiful and tender relationship with the world just outside her home. Such lives are to me exceedingly sad. We can none of us live to ourselves and live well.

And now a word as to the wants of "the inner man," which, considered physically, is usually supposed to be the stomach. I will give you this week a few everyday recipes, which, I think, may be found enjoyable, and which will also help to give variety to the bill of fare.

**Paste for Apple Dumplings.**—Boil three large potatoes, wash and work in a lump of butter or of chopped suet, salt in with a spoon full of sugar, and work up with the hand. Then cut this mixture into pieces and wrap it around the apples, and tie your dumplings in cloths and boil them for an hour.

**Line to Cook Cranberries.**—Wash one quart of cranberries and put them in a covered saucepan with one pint of water. Let them simmer until each cranberry bursts open; remove the cover and add one pound of sugar, and let them boil 20 minutes uncovered. The cranberries must never be stirred from the time they are placed on the fire.

**Soup an Important Food.**—Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of making soup an habitual food. From where the family taste and the exigencies of custom prescribe the service of one of the lighter soups as part of the regular dinner, an effort should be made to serve some of the thick, nutritious soups at least two or three times a week, as the bulk of the meal. Much of the enjoyment of this kind of food depends upon the seasoning, a portion of which should always be cooked with the soup.

**Chops and Steaks for the Sick.**—A beefsteak for the sick should always be cut about one inch in thickness. Beat it well with a rolling-pin. This renders it tender and preserves the juice. Place upon a broiler and cook for seven or ten minutes, turning frequently. When done lay it upon a hot plate and season with salt and pepper and a little butter; never chop meat with a sharp instrument. It severs the fibers, thus allowing the juice to escape while cooking.

**Creamed Cod in a Potato Cake.**—Boil and mash six good sized potatoes, add one egg, a gill of milk, salt and pepper to taste; then beat the potatoes until very light. Pick and scald one pound of boneless salt cod; drain and wash again. Now press and shred the fish until it is fine. Put one large tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, mix, and add one pint of milk, and stir until it boils and thickens; add pepper to taste. Grease a small pudding mould, and line the bottom and sides with the potatoes. Add the cod to the cream sauce and fill in the center. Cover the top with a thick layer of the mashed potatoes, and bake until a nice brown. When done turn it out and serve.

**Outing Vegetables for Soup.**—To cut vegetables for soup or to stew sorrel, the carrots, as this as you can, peel the thick, so as to remove the woody fibers; cut them in slices about

the same thickness. Make piles of the slices, about four each, and cut across each pile. If you want cubes leave the piles after they are cut into strips, and cut across at equal distance. This will be quicker than cutting each separate slice into any shaped pieces; and there is no comparison between vegetable soup in which the vegetables are properly cut (leaving the fancy cutting aside) and one where carrots and turnips are haphazardly pieces, all sizes and thickness. **SUNSHINE.**

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

**The Fashions.** The present tendency is toward more dressy neckwear than has prevailed for several seasons past.

Long undressed kid gloves of cream-white or very light tan color are worn with sleeveless toilets, and are usually tied up with ribbons.

Dressy cashmere toiles have skirts of crossbarred Bengaline or watered silk, of color matching with the cashmere to be draped above them.

Rough-surfaced but softly woven goods are shown in great variety, and are especially suitable for costumes which are to be worn the year through.

Chamois-skin vests are now covered neatly on the outside with checked silk, and are kept in shape by a broad elastic band inserted down each side under the arms.

Deep round collarettes of lace are in vogue. These are gathered to the upper edge of a ribbon band, and fall deep on the shoulders, being curved upwards in front as they hang down.

Young ladies wear broad, high collars of white silk muslin or crepe lisse in soft puffs, with a bow of white ribbon at the side or directly behind, with the high collars of light cashmere or crepe lisse.

Slippers to wear with full-dress toilets are again made of the material of the dress, and the silk stockings which are to be worn the year through.

A costume of rich black faille, recently exhibited by a New York house, and the draperies arranged to show the white wavy selvages upon the silk. The black drapery formed two long, deep curves, and the selvage surrounded these curves, extending nearly up to the belt.

Middle-aged ladies have their full-dress toilets of black velvet or moiré cut with a half-high corsage, inside of which is gathered a guimp of black velvet, which comes up close about the throat, where it is completed by a high dog-collar of moiré or velvet, fastened by a bow at the back.

The fur trimmings of bonnets are no longer confined to the brim. Entire crowns are made of fur, or there are panels of fur down each side of the crown, with upright loops and tabs amid the ribbon bows in front.

A pretty fancy is a small bow of fur to fasten the bonnet under the chin. Ribbon plaisters to wear with high-necked waists of demi-toilette that are otherwise trimmed, are made of the slender point of two kinds of ribbon in alternate lengthwise rows, showing their looped edges. Black and gold is a favorite combination for black dresses, while those of white and gold are worn with many different dresses.

A novel arrangement for the neck is a high band of ribbon, insertion, which surrounds the neck like a military collar, but has the front sharply pointed. It is joined on the left and right by ribbons. Below the point net or silk muslin is gathered full and with loops of ribbon droops over the full vest.

Rich evening wraps, large enough to cover the entire dress, are made of large figured silk lampas or Genoa velvet, with colored flowers on satin grounds, and lined with chinchilla fur or Chinese lamb skin. Economical ladies, however, make equally good use of the fringed and broad velvet, which may be obtained for about half their original price, and line them with quilted silk or satin, with borders of fur or feathers. The Russian circular, the long raglan with square sleeves, and the Irish peasant cloak are the favored shapes.

**How to Wear Your Hair.** [New York Item.]

The Psyche is without doubt the coming style of coiffure. It is already incorporated among the ranks of the passing moment. On a pretty, youthful, high-bred woman's head it is a rarely beautiful coiffure. But let none other attempt it in its present unmodified form. The hair is drawn up and the Roman nose, the commonplace and the irregularly-featured girls will be severely tried by the Psyche. However, the hair is drawn up and the American hairdressers, now in solemn conclave over the heads of fair women, shall give out an improved Psyche coiffure, a modernized, artistic version of the hair in which Cupid's lady love wore her beautiful tresses, then even the pug-nosed and the hard-featured, the high-cheekboned, and the long-nosed girls may wear with a la Psyche. At this moment, however, the style that has prevailed for several years past may with safety be adopted or adhered to by any girl who wishes to be in the fashion.

**Langtry Objects to the Bustle.** [Interview in New York Mail.]

I do not like to see a woman with a bustle as she is herself, and again as straight and slim as a Puritan. I think it breaks the charm to see a woman play tricks with her beauty, and make a show of it. More than that, I object to the bustle on general principles. I believe in letting the material of the gown do the disguising that it is necessary should be done. It is the only way that will allow a woman to look well either sitting or walking. The hard "bustle" is bound to keep the one who wears it either leaning back in her carriage or chair in the most ungainly attitude possible, sitting bolt upright. In either case, she is going to be extremely uncomfortable herself and make her misery known.

**The Childs Room.** (The Boston Herald.)

A Philadelphia correspondent of a Chicago paper says that G. W. Childs of the Ledger is a candidate for the presidency, notwithstanding his letters declining to so considered. He is a candidate in the sense that he will accept a nomination if one is offered to him on his own conditions. It is hardly probable, however, that the editor will seek the man so persistently as to overtake a man like Mr. Childs. Active politicians would regard a contest with Childs in which Childs was a candidate against Mr. Cleveland. The incentive of the spoils would be lacking. If elected, Mr. Childs would enter upon the duties of the office on a higher plane than Mr. Cleveland ever conceived of, but no one can do better than guess how he would come out. The President who thinks he can do without the machines is apt to have a hard time of it.

## OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

**1.—CHARADE.** One glorious morning in June, When the songsters had held carnival high, When all Nature seemed singing with joy Beneath the blue arch of the sky,

I rambled abroad in the fields, My eyes in the distance I cast, A depression I fancied I saw— I approached it, and first, 'twas a last, One cold morning I sallied forth On shopping excursion intent, And, wishing to buy me a dress, To a dry goods establishment went.

The clerk with bland smiles and with bows, As the goods for inspection he passed, Said: "Here is a rare bargain, ma'am; 'Tis first at two dollars per yard."

A poet the whole shows, of whom America may justly be proud; Because he is worthy, he stands Near the head of the poetic crowd.

My first, as you doubtless have seen, As two different words may be reckoned; And then, as you study, you'll see The same may be said of each second.

Yet, adding each first to its second, Though the syllables differ in form; I'm sure now my meaning is clear.

**2.—MY POULTRY YARD.**

1. A means of support and animals' means of defense. 2. To work steadily, a part of head, and a very hard substance. 3. The cry of the donkey, and a nickname for a relative. 4. A public notice, and the first name of a Scotchman who, as the story goes, was once chased by wolves. 5. A large, covered vehicle, a proposition, and a country of Asia. 6. A letter, a connective, and a small point. 7. A semibre, and relating to a certain foreign country. 8. A ZIO.

**3.—DIAMOND.**

1. A consonant. 2. A great noise. 3. One pursuing the same object of which another is in pursuit. 4. A word of negation used by a certain religious sect. 5. A consonant. J. O. H. N.

**4.—ANAGRAM.**

A group of professional men Were passing the house one day, When little Hal in haste Came running to play: "O C-S-C," he cried, "Tell me who are they?" "I laughingly did say,"

**5.—ENTIGMA.**

One day cousin Ed invited brother I, 10, 3, 6, 2, 9, 5 and myself over to 6, 2, 3. The 12, 4, 5, was very warm and pleasant when we 7, 3, 1, 2, to the house. The evening we had a delightful time making 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. **MOLLIE.**

**6.—WORD SQUARE.**

1. A famous name. 2. The schoolboy's dread. 3. To make preparation. 4. One of the characters in Oliver Twist, who was sometimes killed. 5. An attitude of entreaty. **BENJIE BEE.**

**Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.**

1. B A L E 2. A 3. I N G E 4. L I N G E 5. C H A R E R 6. T R A N S H E R 7. E H E Y 8. I 9. I 10. 3, nat.

The office at 100 1/2 West First street, Los Angeles, for the coming term of South Ocean, and the company's hotel at South Ocean are now daily besieged with purchasers for residence and business properties.

**Independent Nursery.** For sale, 600, No. 94 South Main street, near Third Street, ornamental trees and plants. The best stock of roses in Southern California.

**Painter's Supplies.** P. H. Mathews, corner Second and Los Angeles streets, makes a specialty of the finest quality of mixed paints, St. Louis lead and eastern oil.

**Plumbing.** Sanitary plumbing in all its branches. Estimates furnished. Call on S. M. Perry, 30 South Main street, or telephone 84.

**Real Estate.** See the full column notice in this paper on South Ocean property. For sale at office of all real-estate dealers and at office of the company, 100 1/2 West First street, Los Angeles.

**Notary Public and Commissioner.** For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Robinson, 104 West Second street, Hollenbeck block, near Spring st.

**Big Estate Developments at Olinda Beach.** Finest fruit lands in the country. Prices low and terms easy. Office at 104 South First street.

**Sales in South Ocean town lots** amounted to over \$20,000 the first week. Read full column notice in this paper.

**Don't forget that the old reliable drug store and chemist, C. F. Heinemann, is still in business at 25 Temple street.**

**Real Estate.** **IVANHOE!** On L. A. & Ostrich Farm R. R.

**FINEST Residence Lots!** NEAR THE CITY.

**\$175, \$200, \$250, \$300.** Monthly Installments. No Interest.

**Free Carriage and Free R. R. Tickets.** At 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

**BYRAM & POINDEXTER,** 19 West First Street.

**NOTICE.** A rare bargain and the best paying business for the least care and anxiety we know of for sale in the beautiful and flourishing town of Monrovia.

On account of ill health, J. T. Tuttle offers his New Villa Belmont, 15-room, newly furnished house, centrally located in the heart of town, on a lot 100x180 feet. It is well adapted for a boarding or lodging-house; it is at present used as a lodging-house, and paying from \$125 to \$150 per month. The price is \$8000.

For terms address or call on J. T. TUTTLE, at the Bazaar, Monrovia.

## Real Estate.

## Alamitos Bay!

The principal shipping business of the Los Angeles Valley is to be restored again to the Natural Harbor at Alamitos Bay. This bay extends a land distance of 32,000 feet, with a depth of 12 to 25 1/2 feet, and a width of 500 to 1200 feet, according to recent actual surveys and measurements.

The Los Angeles and Ocean Railway is now pushing the work of construction from Los Angeles to Alamitos Bay vigorously.

The representatives of two transcontinental and three local railroads are now negotiating for trackage water front and terminal facilities at Alamitos Bay. Three heavy lumber dealers and a strong coal company, who own extensive mines, are seeking wharfage and yard grounds at Alamitos Bay.

The greatest development and most rapid improvement and enhancement in value ever made on the American continent will be at Alamitos Bay in the next 12 months. The Directors of the Los Angeles and Ocean Railway have authorized their Secretary,

J. W. Green, 118 W. First Street, A. W. Barrett & Co., No. 6 Court St., George H. Bixby, W. W. Lowe and G. W. Elwood of Long Beach.

**200 Choice Business and Residence Lots** AT ALAMITOS BAY, AT MINORLY NOMINAL PRICES.

Sale Will Commence Monday, Feb. 5th, AT THESE AGENCIES

Fifty-seven of these lots are now engaged or applied for, before any maps could be prepared, and these few lots will surely be taken up at once. You can buy a business lot for \$500 that will almost surely be worth \$1000 in a few years. Don't miss this chance will be gone.

A comfortable conveyance will take you from Long Beach to Alamitos Bay and return free of charge on a ticket furnished you by any of these agencies.

W. G. SHAW, H. H. WILCOX, WILCOX & SHAW, Real Estate,

No. 34 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

**Latin, the Beautiful!** Sole Agents For

**LARGE ACRES LOTS.** MAGNIFICENT VIEW. STREETS GRADED.

Rapid Transit Railway to Center of City. School near, and only 1/2 mile from the new Baptist University.

Investments in land as good as gold.

**ALSO AGENTS FOR** Hollywood, the Magnificent Pothill Town.

City residence lots from \$400 up. Good bargains in business property. Residences in all parts of the city. Hand-picked lots, near beach, cheap.

**A FEW OF OUR BARGAINS:** Good corner lot on Pearl st., \$12,000. Good corner lot on Grand ave., \$15,000. Good corner lot on Grand ave., \$15,000. Good corner lot on Grand ave., \$15,000.

**DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,** Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

184 WEST SECOND STREET, Hollenbeck block, near Spring st.

**LOTS FOR \$200!** IN THE

**FRANCESCA TRACT!** FRONTING ON—

Boyle Heights street cars running within one block. One-fourth cash, balance in monthly payments, or to suit purchasers.

**CHEAPEST HOMES IN THE CITY.** DON'T PAY RENT. GET A HOME.

We have one, two, three and four room houses at \$225, \$250, \$275, and upward, all new and modern. Water piped to each street car. Water piped to each street car. We furnish contracts of title with every sale. If you are looking for a cheap home see this property.

**JOHN P. P. PECK,** No. 5 South Main Street.

**PARK LOTS** For Sale, with Building Conditions.

**Finest in the City of Los Angeles.** 161 LOTS FACING SEVENTH ST.

**WEST END PARK.** AND THE

**WILSHIRE & CO.,** No. 11 Temple Street.

## Medical.

## F. L. SWEANY, M.D., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Is Now Permanently Located at 31 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

**LUNG DISEASES.** A word to the wise is sufficient. Dr. Sweany of Philadelphia has arranged to combine the new method (Bergeson's) by gaseous emanations, for the cure of consumption and all diseases of the lungs and respiratory tract with his own system, hypernutrition, which he has practiced so successfully in Philadelphia, where thousands can testify to the success of his treatment; and now by combining the two systems Dr. Sweany takes to say to all people who are suffering with consumption, asthma, dyspnea, catarrh, blood poisons, etc., or any disease whatever of the respiratory organs, that "there is balm in Gilead." That with his combined treatment he can cure any and all cases of consumption and lung affections.

**A FEW EXPLANATORY NOTES.** The Bergeson treatment for consumption by gaseous emanations consists of the introduction of the parasitic life into the rectum, where it is immediately taken up by the veins and passes through the venous circulation to the liver, from thence to the heart and from thence to the lungs, passing all of this distance through the venous blood and reaches the lungs in a state of purity, where it can be detected in from one to four minutes after its administration into the rectum. If this gaseous substance can be made to pass through arterial blood its powerful effects on the diseased lung tissue would be destroyed by the oxygen contained in arterial blood. There is no oxygen in venous blood until it reaches the lungs, where it receives its charge of oxygen from the air drawn into the lungs during the act of breathing, after which it passes from the lungs into the arterial circulation through the system, and finally reaches the rectum and other distal points again converted into venous blood, having given up its oxygen to the system. The difference between arterial blood and venous blood is oxygen, the former being loaded with it and the latter being devoid of it. It is upon this fact alone that Bergeson the French physician, was able to make this method practicable; hence it is also that all of the inhalations are of little or no value because, in order to reach the lungs, inhalations must be exposed to oxygen in its passage from the mouth to the lungs through the medium of atmospheric air, which destroys their value.

Some persons who do not understand the anatomy and physiology of the human system would be at a loss to know how medicine placed into the rectum could reach the lungs, but when they understand how the venous blood rushes from any and all parts of the body to the lungs to receive a new charge of oxygen, they will readily understand how this parasitic gas, introduced into the peripheral venous circulation (the rectum) is carried along with this blood directly to the lungs.

This method is easy of application and acts directly on the diseased lung tissue, killing the germ of the disease, after which the tubercles heal up, excretion ceases, the lungs assume a natural and healthy condition, and all of the distressing symptoms of consumption soon disappear. This method practically brings the lungs to the surface of the body, that they may be treated topically the same as the skin.

Dr. Sweany's system of treatment by hypernutrition for consumption and all diseases of the lungs, blood, brain and nervous system consists of a course of forest nutrition, by which new nerve, new muscle, new bone and new tissue of all kinds are made in the body and substituted for the diseased tissue, thus forcing the disease from the system by fortifying the healthy nature, and supplying her with natural strength, which she can most effectively use in exterminating disease, etc. Persons gain in actual weight while under this treatment, from one-quarter to one pound per day, which means a great deal to a weak and debilitated person.

We could not expect of a body of carpenters to go out on a vacant lot, build and construct a house without first having the material necessary to construct the house placed within their reach. Dr. Sweany's system of hypernutrition places these materials within nature's reach, and the work goes on to a speedy and happy completion, for nature is a skilled mechanic, and a true and energetic workman, a preserver and friend to health.

Dr. Sweany has arranged to combine the two new and wonderfully successful methods and appeals to women who may be suffering to seek relief where it may be had. The one method kills the germ of the disease, while the other goes to sustain nature. What can be the result? Health, happiness and long life.

Is there no balm in Gilead? There is balm in Gilead! What more do we want to know? Come all, not skeptical, and to investigate, for investigation has been most thorough, the proof of which is here affirmed; but come to be treated to get well, to reap the rich reward of the investigations and experience of others.

It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that a system of treatment is now a specific for disease peculiar to women. The most happy results obtained. Women who have been treated by other methods without obtaining relief are specially requested to call. All irregularities corrected.

Dr. Sweany can be consulted at his office, during office hours, as follows: 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 only.

Office, 31 N. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Let all people know that Dr. Sweany is permanently located in Los Angeles.

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We want you interested with us and will offer you more money than you can make elsewhere. See CARLTON, then purchase the more money you lose.

CARLTON is already assuming proportions and acquiring importance, higher than any other town of its age. Among improvements are: Bank, Hotel, Newspaper, Railways, Water Works, Churches, Merchandise Stores, Restaurant, Steam Planning Mill, Electric Works, Brick Manufactory, Postoffice, etc. New residences going up.

CONCEDED BY ALL TO BE

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND NATURAL TOWN

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Situated as it is on the OLINDA RANCH, in the most fertile Santa Ana Valley, commanding a view unequalled in all California.

Will be pleased to show you through CARLTON at any time, excursions and free conveyance from the depot.

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